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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

CHESTER VALLEY NURSERIES

ESTABLISHED 1852

Choice Fruit and Ornamental
TREES
HARDY EVERGREENS
FLOWERING SHRUBS
HEDGE PLANTS, ETC.



CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY

Jos. W. Thomas & Sons
Nurserymen and Importers

KING OF PRUSSIA P. O.

Bell Phone 518-D, Wayne

Montgomery County, Pa.



View of Valley Forge Hills, three miles westward, overlooking our Nurseries, located in the celebrated Chester Valley

Introductory

In presenting this Catalogue to our friends and the public, the subscribers take this occasion to say that we have offered only those kinds of fruit trees that have generally proved productive in this neighborhood, or have so good a reputation in other localities as to warrant their being planted to some extent with us. Many varieties not mentioned. Our Ornamental Department contains none but such varieties as are esteemed for their beauty and hardiness. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Orders through mail, or otherwise, filled with dispatch.

JOS. W. THOMAS & SONS, King of Prussia P. O., Pa.

About the year 1853 the late senior member of this firm, in conjunction with his brother, started the nursery business at this place, continuing, with varied success, until the present firm was established, and under this management the business has largely increased. The plant, at the beginning not occupying over an acre of ground, is now extended to 200 acres, growing not only fruit, shade, evergreen and ornamental trees, but large quantities of shrubs of every description for lawn ornamentation.

Being practical fruit-growers, a portion of the farm is thus occupied in the production of Apples, Pears, Peaches, etc. The growth of the business is the result of care and watchfulness that all stock sent out is as represented, and every effort is made to satisfy customers.

LOCATION.—Our nurseries are located at Maple Station (King of Prussia P. O.), on the Chester Valley Railroad. The station is on our property. Trains leave the Reading Terminal, Philadelphia. Strafford, on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is only one and one-half miles distant.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING.—The soil intended for planting should be well manured and put in good condition. Avoid planting in ground that is not properly drained. Nearly all trees, before being transplanted, require judicious pruning. The last season's growth should be shortened by cutting off about one-half of the top, leaving it symmetrical, but heavy branches should not be cut off close to the trunk at time of transplanting, as this injures the vitality of the tree. Any large branches that are wanted removed should be taken off a year or two later, after the tree becomes established in its new position. The holes should be dug sufficiently wide and deep to admit the roots without crowding or bending, and the trees planted about as deep as they grew in the nursery. Care should be taken that the little roots have their proper position and be carefully covered with fine surface soil. After being planted, the tree should be mulched with manure or any coarse litter, to prevent the action of the frost in winter and the drying-out process in summer.



Bed of Acer Japonicum growing on our lawn

Ornamental Department

We have included in this list only such varieties as we consider of especial merit and desirable for general planting, and can be depended upon for their hardiness and beauty. Of many varieties we have extra-large specimen trees at an advanced price.



Acer platanoides growing on our lawn

ACER . Maple

Campestre. Cork-barked Maple. A slow-growing, stocky tree, of compact, roundish habit, with corky bark and small, handsome foliage; hardy and ornamental. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

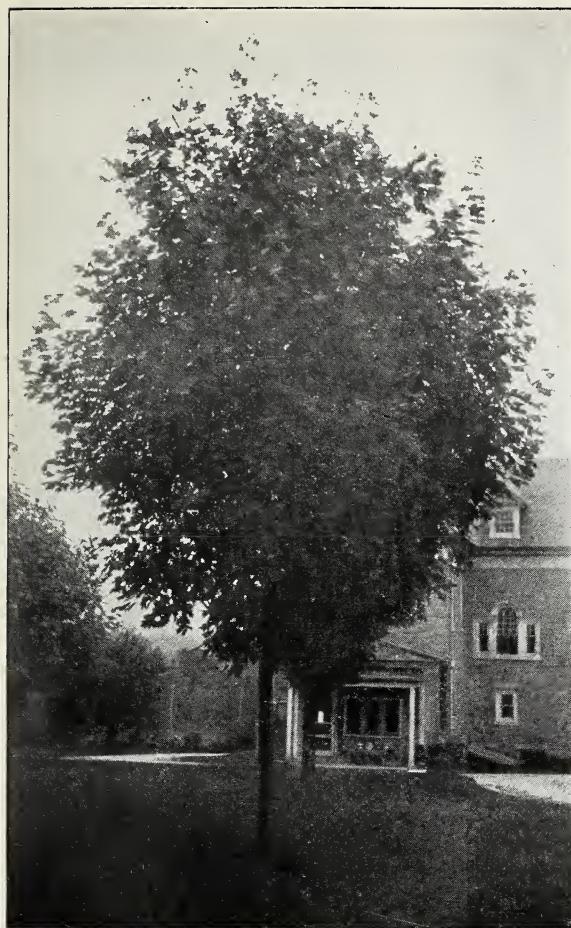
Colchicum rubrum. Colchican Maple. This variety has clean, attractive bark and handsome, star-shaped leaves. The young growth is bright red in the early season. Rare and desirable. 75 cts. to \$2.

Dasycarpum. Silver-leaved or White Maple. A native species of very rapid growth, large size and irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above and silvery white beneath; tree very hardy and easily transplanted; where immediate shade is desired, one of the most useful trees. 50 cts. to \$2.

Dasycarpum Wierii laciniatum. Wier's Cut-leaved Maple. A variety of the Silver-leaved, and one of the most beautiful trees with cut or dissected foliage. Its growth is rapid, branches slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful habit. The foliage is abundant, silvery underneath, and on the young growth especially deeply and delicately cut. 75 cts. to \$3.

Negundo. Ash-leaved Maple, or Box Elder. A native tree, with seeds like a Maple and foliage like an ash; of irregular spreading habit and rapid growth. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Platanoïdes. Norway Maple. One of the most beautiful and popular trees grown. Of large size, perfect outline and spreading, rounded form, with broad, deep green, shining foliage. Its compact habit, and stout, vigorous growth, freedom from disease and insects, render it one of the most valuable trees for the street, avenue or lawn. 50 cts. to \$5.



Acer saccharinum growing on our lawn

ACER, continued

Platanoides cincinnatum. Cut-leaved or Eagle's Claw Maple. A curious variety, with deeply lobed and sharp-pointed leaves, in form resembling an eagle's claw. Scarce and rare. \$1 to \$3.

Platanoides globosum. Globe Norway Maple. A very compact, round-headed tree, of dwarf habit; green foliage. Fine for formal planting. \$1 to \$1.50.

Platanoides pyramidalis nanum. Pyramidal Maple. A variety of compact, upright growth, with green foliage similar to that of the Norway. An excellent tree for a small place. \$1.50 to \$2.

Platanoides Reitenbachi. Reitenbach's Maple. Similar in habit of growth to Schwedler's with attractive green foliage in early spring, changing to a decided purple toward midsummer, becoming more purple in the autumn. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Platanoides Schwedleri. Schwedler's Maple. A beautiful variety of purple-leaved Norway, with the young shoots and leaves of a bright purple or crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves. 75 cts. to \$2.

ACER, continued

Pseudo-platanus. Sycamore Maple. A European variety of rapid, spreading growth, with broad, large, dark green foliage. 75 cts. to \$2.

Rubrum. Red or Swamp Maple. A native species of large size, with rounded head; produces deep red blossoms, which appear before the leaves, the foliage changing in the autumn to the most gorgeous tints, rendering the tree very conspicuous. 50 cts. to \$2.

Saccharinum. Sugar or Rock Maple. A very popular and well-known native tree. Its stately growth, elegant form and foliage make it especially desirable as an ornamental and shade tree. Particularly valuable for avenue planting. 50 cts. to \$5.

Tataricum Ginnala. Siberian Maple. Of dwarf habit and compact form. Foliage small and of remarkable beauty, changing to dark purple-red in the autumn, producing a gorgeous effect. Makes a good background for shrubbery planting. Perfectly hardy. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Acer Japonicum
JAPAN MAPLE

Japonicum polymorphum. Japan Maple. This is the normal type and the strongest grower of the lot. Foliage small; bright, cheerful green in spring and summer, changing to a dark crimson in autumn. \$1 to \$2.

Japonicum polymorphum atropurpureum. Japan Blood-leaved Maple. Forms a bushy shrub. Foliage dark purple and deeply cut; unusually ornamental. One of the very best and most popular of the Japan Maples. \$1 to \$2.50.

Japonicum polymorphum atropurpureum dissectum. Japan Blood-Cut-leaved Maple. Form dwarf and weeping; the leaves are a beautiful rose-color when young, and turn to a rich dark purple. They are also

deeply and delicately cut, giving them an elegant, fern-like appearance. \$1.50 to \$2.



Acer Japonicum polymorphum atropurpureum on our grounds

ACER JAPONICUM, continued

Japonicum polymorphum dissectum. Japan Cut-leaved Maple. Of low, spreading habit, with very deep and delicately cut green leaves. The Japan Maples, when planted in mass and treated as shrubs, make a most magnificent decoration to the home grounds. Our illustration shows a fine planting of these handsome trees on our own grounds. \$1 to \$2.

ÆSCULUS · Horse-Chestnut

Glabra. American Horse-Chestnut, or Buckeye. A native of the western states, forming a large-sized tree; leaves smooth; flowers yellow; blooms before other varieties. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Hippocastanum. European or Common Horse-Chestnut. A fine large tree of compact outline, with dense foliage; profuse white flowers, slightly tinged with red, borne in magnificent spikes or panicles in the early spring. A splendid tree for deep shade. 50 cts. to \$2.

Rubicunda. Red-flowered Horse-Chestnut. Tree of handsome, regular outline; flowers showy red; blooms a little later than the white, and the leaves are of a deeper green. \$1 to \$2.

Turbinata. Japanese Horse-Chestnut. Showy, luxuriant foliage; white flowers; distinct and fine. \$1 to \$1.50.



Æsculus Hippocastanum

All our trees and shrubs are frequently transplanted, thereby creating good root-systems, which insure their vigorous growth when finally set in your grounds.

Andromeda arborea · Sorrel Tree

A small-sized, ornamental tree, with glossy foliage that turns a very brilliant color in the autumn. Bears little clusters of small white flowers in July. 50 cts. to \$1.

Aralia spinosa · Hercules' Club

A native tree, valuable for producing tropical effects. Unique and decidedly ornamental, having stout prickly stems, large pinnate leaves and bearing enormous panicles of white flowers in August. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

BETULA · Birch

Alba. European White Birch. A graceful tree with silvery white bark and slender branches. Quite erect when young, but after a few years' growth assumes a drooping habit, rendering the tree decidedly effective in landscape work. 50 cts. to \$1.

Alba fastigiata. Pyramidal Birch. Of elegant pyramidal habit; very similar to the Lombardy poplar. Bark silvery white. Very distinct and ornamental. \$1 to \$2.

Alba laciniata pendula. Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. One of the most popular of all weeping trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, gracefully drooping branches, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics seldom seen in a single tree. \$1 to \$1.50.

Lutea. Yellow Birch. This native Birch makes a symmetrical, handsome tree, with yellowish gray bark somewhat silvery. 50 cts. to \$1.

Papyracea. Paper or Canoe Birch. An American species, which forms a large tree; bark white, foliage large and handsome. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Rubra, syn. nigra. Red or River Birch. A native variety; fine foliage and shaggy brown bark. Suitable for planting in moist places. 75c. to \$1.50.

CARPINUS · Hornbeam

Americana. American Hornbeam, or Water Beech. A native species, quite similar to the beech in its manner of growth, but the foliage is thinner and more irregular in form. 50 cts. to \$1.

Betulus. European Hornbeam. Of more compact growth, with twiggy branches. All the Hornbeams are valuable for screening purposes. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Betulus columnare and **Betulus horizontalis.** Both of these are distinct and interesting types of Hornbeam. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Betulus pendula. Weeping Hornbeam. A type of Hornbeam, with drooping branches; quite ornamental. \$1 to \$2.



Catalpa Bungei and Hedge of California Privet

CARPINUS, continued

Betulus pyramidalis. Pyramidal Hornbeam. A compact, upright grower like the beech. The dead leaves of all the different varieties remain on all winter. \$1 to \$2.

Betulus quercifolia. Oak-leaved Hornbeam. A hardy variety, of fine pyramidal habit; foliage simple and deeply lobed, bright green. \$1 to \$2.

CASTANEA · Chestnut

Americana. American Sweet Chestnut. Our well-known native variety, the timber of which is used so extensively for posts and rails. Strong, vigorous grower and attains large size. Nuts sweet and of delicate flavor. 50 cts. to \$1.

Paragon Chestnut. A vigorous grower and an early, abundant bearer. Nuts very large and particularly rich and sweet. They always bring good prices in market, as they are much used in cooking. \$1 to \$1.50.

Vesca. Spanish Chestnut. A handsome, round-headed tree, producing large nuts abundantly, but they are not so sweet as the American. 50 cts. to \$1.

CATALPA

Bungei. Chinese Catalpa. A dwarf variety. When grafted on a straight stem about 6 feet high it makes an attractive, round head. Extremely effective for terraces or for use in formal garden decoration. As handsome and effective as the tender bay trees. \$1 to \$2.

Speciosa. Western Catalpa. A rapid-growing, ornamental tree, and the timber is valuable for fence and other posts and railroad ties. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Celtis officinalis

Nettle Tree, or Hackberry

A native tree, somewhat rare, with numerous slender branches which spread horizontally, and has rough bark. Bears black berries in the autumn. 50 cts. to \$1.

Cerasus · Cherry

Sieboldi rubra plena. Siebold's Double Red-flowering Cherry. Semi-double flowers. White, tinged with red. Very attractive. 75 cts. to \$1.

CERCIS · Judas Tree

Canadensis. American Judas Tree, or Red Bud. The tree derives the name of Red Bud from the profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers with which it is covered before the glossy foliage appears. 50 cts. to \$1.

Japonica. Japan Judas Tree. Of dwarf habit. A shrub rather than a tree. Foliage deep shining green and heart-shaped; flowers larger and more brilliant than the native species. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

Chionanthus Virginica

White Fringe

A small native tree or shrub of roundish form, with large, glossy leaves, and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow, fringe-like petals. Blooms in June. 50 cts. to \$1.

Cercidiphyllum Japonicum

One of the most valuable Japanese introductions. Of pyramidal habit and very attractive and ornamental in appearance. Foliage heart-shaped and handsome. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

*Fagus purpurea*

Yellow-wood

Cladrastis tinctoria, syn. *Virgilia lutea*

Of moderate growth, broadly rounded head, with compound foliage of a light green color. Flowers white, sweet-scented, appearing in June in long, drooping racemes. 50 cts. to \$1.

CORNUS · Dogwood

Florida. White-flowering Dogwood. In addition to its large, showy white blossoms in the spring, its grayish green, glossy foliage turns in the autumn to a deep red, rendering the tree one of the most attractive and beautiful objects at that season. 50 cts. to \$1.

Florida pendula. Weeping Dogwood. A white-flowering variety, with decidedly drooping branches. \$1 to \$1.50.

Florida rubra. Red-flowering Dogwood. Of recent introduction. A variety producing flowers suffused with deep pink, appearing early in May. Blooms when quite young. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Corylus Avellana English Filbert, or Hazelnut

A dwarf tree, of shrub-like growth, bearing small nuts. 50 cts. to \$1.

Cytisus Laburnum Golden Chain

A beautiful tree, with foliage similar to the leaf of the common red clover, bearing long, pendulous racemes of yellow flowers in June. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

CRATÆGUS · Hawthorn

Oxyacantha alba flore pleno. English Double White Hawthorn. When in bloom it is a mass of clustered, small, rose-like blossoms. 75 cts. to \$1.

Oxyacantha coccinea flore pleno. Double Scarlet Hawthorn. A tree that is most conspicuous when in full bloom, with double, scarlet flowers. 75 cts. to \$1.

FAGUS · Beech

All the Beeches are rather difficult to transplant, except when comparatively small.

Ferruginea. American Beech. One of the finest native trees, with light gray bark and smooth trunk. 75 cts. to \$2.

Laciniata. Fern-leaved Beech. Of comparatively slow growth, but beautiful and very ornamental, with its delicately cut, fern-like foliage. \$1 to \$1.50.

Pendula. Weeping Beech. A curious and interesting tree with a picturesque habit. When covered with rich, luxuriant foliage is of wonderful grace and beauty. \$1 to \$2.50.

Purpurea. Purple Beech. Often called Copper Beech. An elegant tree for the lawn. Foliage deep purple in early spring, changing to crimson later in the season, and again to a dull purplish green in the autumn. \$1 to \$2.

Purpurea Riversi. Rivers' Purple. A variety of Purple Beech, with large, smooth, dark leaves. One of the finest lawn trees. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Sylvatica. English Beech. A compact-growing tree, attaining large size, retaining its leaves brown and dry during the entire winter. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Fraxinus · Ash

Americana. American Ash. A well-known native tree of large size and quick growth. Thrives in almost any soil, and is suitable for lawn or avenue planting. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Ornus. Flowering Ash. Flowers white, showy and most fragrant. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

*Flowers of Cornus florida*

Gleditschia triacanthos**Honey Locust**

A rapid-growing native tree, with powerful spines and delicate foliage. Bears white wistaria-like racemes of flowers, followed by large beans. Sometimes used for hedges. 50 cts. to \$1.

Glyptostrobus Sinensis pendulus**Chinese Weeping Cypress**

An erect, conical grower, with exceedingly graceful foliage. Branches horizontal, slender and drooping; very distinct, novel and ornamental. A decided acquisition to our list of ornamental trees, and as it becomes better known will be more generally planted. \$1.50 to \$2.

Gymnocladus Canadensis**Kentucky Coffee Tree**

Tree with rough bark, stiff, blunt shoots, which are twigless. Feathery foliage of a bluish green, gives it somewhat of a tropical aspect. The white panicles of bloom are followed by large seed-pods. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

JUGLANS · Walnut

Nigra. Black Walnut. A native tree of great size and majestic habit, the timber of which is wonderfully valuable. We have a grafted variety with an unusually large, thin-shelled nut; the kernel is especially sweet, tender and meaty. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Regia. English Walnut, or Madeira Nut. A native of Persia. Grows to a larger and loftier tree in its native country, producing delicious, thin-shelled nuts, which are always in demand. 50 cts. to \$1.

LARIX · Larch

Americana. American Larch. A deciduous conifer, with needle-like foliage resembling an evergreen when in leaf. A rapid-growing, pyramidal tree, of more open habit than the European variety. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Europaea. European Larch. A native of the Alps in southern Europe. An elegant, quick-growing, compact tree, with the small branches drooping and very delicate in appearance. Valuable for timber. 50 cts. to \$2.

Leptolepis. Japanese Larch. A slender-growing tree, with reddish brown shoots; leaves turn to a golden color in the autumn. All the Larches should be planted to have best success either very late in the fall or very early in the spring. 50 cts. to \$1.

Liquidambar styraciflua**Sweet Gum, or Bilsted Tree**

One of the finest native trees. Of moderate growth, with symmetrical, upright, tapering form. Leaves are star-shaped and of a beautiful glossy green color in summer, turning to a deep purplish crimson in autumn; bark corky. Handsome in all stages of growth, but particularly attractive and striking in the autumn. 75 cts. to \$2.

Liriodendron Tulipifera**Tulip Tree, or White-wood**

Often erroneously called Tulip Poplar. A quick-growing native tree, of tall, pyramidal habit, with broad, glossy leaves of light green and beautiful yellow, tulip-like flowers. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

*Larix Europaea*

MAGNOLIA

Acuminata. Cucumber Tree. A native tree, with large, oblong leaves 6 to 9 inches in length; blossoms of medium size, greenish yellow, not conspicuous; fruit when green resembles a cucumber, hence the name. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Alba superba. A very choice variety, bearing snow-white flowers in great profusion. \$1 to \$2.

Alexandrina. Flowers similar to Soulangiana, but blooms earlier. \$1 to \$2.

Conspicua. A highly prized Chinese species. The flowers are large, pure white, and appear before the leaves. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Glauca. Sweet Bay, or Swamp Magnolia. A small native tree, with bright glossy foliage and deliciously fragrant white flowers borne in profusion. Frequently seen offered for sale in our cities. This is one of the best known of all the Magnolias. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Halleana, syn. stellata. Hall's Japan Magnolia. It is of decidedly dwarf, bushy habit and produces its pure white, semi-double, fragrant flowers earlier than any other Magnolia. \$1 to \$2.

Kobus. One of the hardiest species in cultivation, with white flowers. Develops into a good-sized, symmetrical tree with attractive foliage. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Lennei. Foliage large; the outside petals of the flowers are deep crimson. A superb variety. \$1 to \$2.

Purpurea, syn. obovata. A dwarf, bushy variety that blooms later in the season than any other, with deep purple flowers; very effective. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Soulangeana. Of shrubby growth while young, but becoming a fair-sized tree. Flowers purple and white, cup-shaped; foliage large, glossy and massive. Among the hardest and most desirable of the foreign varieties. A tree in bloom is a beautiful sight. \$1 to \$2.



Magnolia Soulangeana



Platanus orientalis

MAGNOLIAS, continued

Speciosa. Flowers white and pink, blooming later than the Soulangiana, and remaining in good condition upon the plant longer than most other sorts. \$1 to \$2.

Tripetala. Umbrella Tree. A hardy, native, medium-sized tree, with enormous leaves and large, white, fragrant flowers, appearing in June, followed by crimson fruit-cones of wonderful beauty. Altogether the tree has quite a tropical aspect. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

MORUS · Mulberry

Tatarica. Russian Mulberry. A very hardy and good-sized tree, bearing immense quantities of small, black fruit. 50 cts. to \$1.

Tatarica pendula. Teas' Weeping Mulberry. A most graceful and hardy weeping tree. Entirely distinct from anything previously introduced. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender branches drooping to the ground. For light, airy gracefulness and delicacy of form and motion, it is without a rival. It has beautiful foliage, is wonderfully vigorous and healthy, and bears sweet, juicy, edible fruit. \$1 to \$2.

Paulownia imperialis

Empress Tree

A tropical-looking tree from Japan. Of extremely rapid growth, and surpassing all others in the size of its leaves, which are 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Blossoms trumpet-shaped, formed in large, upright panicles of purplish flowers, appearing early in May. Can be grown as a large shrub by cutting to the ground every year; the leaves grow larger in this form. 50 cts. to \$1.

Platanus orientalis

European Buttonwood, or Oriental Plane

Leaves are similar to our native variety, but are more deeply cut. The tree is a more compact grower and cleaner than the native, and is especially desirable for city street planting. Holds its foliage until late in the fall and withstands gases, smoke and dust of the city very well. 50 cts. to \$3.

PERSICA · Peach

The double-flowering Peaches are distinguished for their showy and beautiful blossoms in May. They commence to bloom young, when only one or two years old.

All varieties 50 to 75 cts. each

Vulgaris flore alba plena. Double White-flowering Peach. Flowers double. White.

Vulgaris flore rosea plena. Double Pink-flowering Peach. Flowers double. Pink or rose-colored.

Vulgaris flore sanguinea plena. Double Crimson-flowering Peach. Flowers double. Deep red or crimson.

POPULUS · Poplar

Bolleana. Bolle's Poplar. A very compact, upright grower, resembling the Lombardy Poplar in habit of growth, with leaves glossy green above and silvery beneath. Valuable for creating landscape effects. 75 cts. to \$2.

Fastigiata. Lombardy Poplar. Attains an immense height. Well known and remarkable for its erect, rapid growth, and tall, columnar form. Indispensable in landscape effects for breaking the monotony of outline. When branched to the ground is useful for screening. 50 cts. to \$2.

Monilifera. Carolina Poplar, or Cottonwood. Doubtless the most rapid-growing tree in existence. The leaves are large, handsome and glossy. Especially adapted to city street planting, where the conditions are such under which most trees do not thrive. It is grown more in city streets than all other trees combined. 50 cts. to \$2.

Tremuloides. Aspen. Commonly known as the Quivering Asp, on account of the movement of the leaves with the slightest breeze. Is a unique lawn decoration and attracts much attention. 50 cts. to \$2.

Prunus Pissardi

Purple-leaved Plum

A small-sized tree of quick growth. Especially desirable on account of its rich purple foliage, the color of which is retained during the entire growing season. Is very effective when planted in contrast with green-foliaged trees. 50 cts. to \$1.

Ptelea trifoliata aurea

Golden Hop Tree

The bright golden leaves distinguish it from the common variety. Bears clusters of white flowers in early summer. 50 cts. to \$1.

Pyrus Aucuparia

Mountain Ash, or Rowan Tree

A tree of medium size, of compact, regular habit, covered from midsummer till frost with clusters of bright scarlet berries. It is, however, subject to borers and requires regular attention to keep them out. 50 cts. to \$1.



Morus Tatarica pendula

QUERCUS · Oak

Alba. White Oak. One of the finest native trees. Of large size and stout, spreading branches which form a broad, open head. Leaves large, handsomely lobed, pale green above and glaucous beneath. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Bicolor. Swamp White Oak. A massive tree when fully grown. It bears acorns of large size and has large dark green leaves, which turn to a bright scarlet in the autumn. 75 cts. to \$2.

Coccinea. Scarlet Oak. A native variety, with handsome deeply cut green leaves, and especially remarkable in the autumn, when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet and remains on the tree all winter. 75 cts. to \$2.

Imbricaria. Laurel Oak. A native species, with laurel-like leaves, which assume a superb carmine tint in the autumn. Grows to a good size and is very handsome. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Macrocarpa. Mossy Cup or Bur Oak. A native tree of noble and spreading form, with large, beautiful, deeply lobed leaves. The cup of the acorn is curiously fringed and bur-like. Bark corky. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Palustris. Pin Oak. Foliage deep green and finely divided; as the tree acquires age, it assumes a drooping habit, of especial grace and beauty. The most popular of all the Oaks. The leaves become a brilliant scarlet in the autumn. A splendid avenue tree. 75 cts. to \$3.



Quercus palustris

QUERCUS, continued

Phellos. Willow Oak. Tree of medium size, with small willow-like leaves; of compact, upright growth, making a fine symmetrical tree. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Rubra. Red Oak. A well-known, rapid-growing American species of large size, with bright green shining leaves, which become a rich purplish crimson in the autumn. 75 cts. to \$3.

Robur. English Oak. The Royal Oak of England. Of moderate growth and spreading habit, retaining its foliage during winter. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Robur pyramidalis. Pyramidal Oak. A tall, rapid, upright-growing variety, with bright green foliage. A handsome ornamental tree. \$1.50 to \$2.

Salisburia adiantifolia

Maidenhair Tree, or Japan Ginkgo

A picturesque and remarkable tree from Japan, being a deciduous conifer of pyramidal and rapid growth, having beautiful yellowish green fern-like foliage, in shape resembling somewhat a maidenhair fern, hence the name. It is practically immune from the attacks of insects, and will also thrive under adverse conditions in our cities. 75 cts. to \$2.

Salix Babylonica

Common Weeping Willow

A native of Asia. Especially admired on account of its long, graceful, drooping branches, which sway with the slightest breeze. 50 cts. to \$2.

Sophora Japonica · Pagoda Tree

A low-growing tree from Japan, with very dark green bark, glossy foliage and creamy white, pea-shaped flowers in August. Beautiful for mass effects. 50 cts. to \$1.

Taxodium distichum

Deciduous Cypress

A beautiful, stately tree, with small feathery, light green foliage. Makes a most beautiful specimen on the lawn. 75 cts. to \$1.

TILIA · Linden

Americana. American Linden, or Basswood. A rapid-growing, large-sized native tree, with very large leaves and small, yellow, fragrant flowers. 50 cts. to \$2.

Argentea alba. Silver-leaved Linden. A vigorous-growing tree. Leaves downy white on the under side and smooth, bright green above, having a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind. Tips of branches have a drooping tendency, producing a charming effect. \$1 to \$2.

Europaea. European Linden. A desirable tree of compact, erect growth, with comparatively small leaves and fragrant flowers. Most beautiful in the spring. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

ULMUS · Elm

Americana pendula. American Weeping Elm. The noble spreading and drooping tree of our own forests. Grows into a magnificent vase-form, and its wide-arching branches will stretch across a wide street. A most popular tree in the New England states. 75 cts. to \$2.

Campestris. English Elm. An erect tree, of rapid, compact growth, with smaller and more regularly cut leaves than those of the American, and has darker-colored bark. 50 cts. to \$2.

Latifolia, syn. montana. Scotch Elm. A fine, spreading tree, of rapid growth and large foliage. Similar in many respects to our native American Elm. 50 cts. to \$2.

Montana pendula. Camperdown Weeping Elm. This vigorous grower, when grafted 6 to 8 feet high, forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. The peculiar characteristics of this tree make it very popular for the lawn. \$1.50 to \$2.

Racemosa. Cork-barked Elm. Similar in growth and general appearance to the English Elm. The bark is decidedly corky, like the Sweet Gum. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Block of assorted *Retinosporas* growing in our nursery

EVERGREENS

The great variety of color and form in evergreens makes them especially sought after, also the fact of their remaining green all winter. If conditions are favorable they are comparatively easy to transplant. The roots should never be allowed to become dry. We are growing only the most hardy and desirable varieties. Prices are for ordinary sizes; extra-size, selected specimens at increased cost. All our evergreens are frequently root-pruned, and dug with a ball and burlaped, thus reducing the danger of loss from transplanting to practically nothing. After planting, it is advisable to mulch well with manure or similar material, to carry them safely through the first season in case of severe drought.

Evergreens are valuable about the home for two distinct reasons—one, the beauty they impart to the grounds, with their dark green needles and handsome shapes giving a refreshing touch to the winter landscape; and the other, the practical service they perform when used as windbreaks, protecting the house from the cold north and east winds.

*Abies concolor*

ABIES · Fir

Syn. *Picea*

Balsamea. Balsam Fir. A very erect and symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young, with dark green foliage of pleasant fragrance. 50 cts. to \$1.

Cephalonica. Cephalonian Fir. A remarkable and beautiful species of European origin, very broad for its height, with handsome, dark green foliage; entirely hardy and vigorous. Splendid as a lawn specimen. \$1.50 to \$2.

Concolor. Concolor or White Fir. One of the very finest of the Rocky Mountain evergreens. Tree of graceful habit, with broad, handsome foliage, bluish above, silvery beneath. A grand tree, exceedingly hardy and distinct. Beautiful all the year round. \$1.50 to \$2.

Nordmanniana. Nordmann's Fir. This majestic tree is of symmetrical form, and strong stocky growth and quite hardy, originally brought from the Crimean mountains. Its foliage is massive dark green, shining above and somewhat glaucous below, rendering it a most handsome tree throughout the year. \$1.50 to \$3.

Pectinata. European Silver Fir. A stately tree, with spreading, horizontal branches and broad silvery foliage. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

BIOTA. See page 15.



Abies pungens glauca growing on our lawn

ABIES · Spruce

Alba. White Spruce. A native tree of medium size and pyramidal form. Foliage silvery gray and bark light colored. Very hardy. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Alcockiana. Alcock's Spruce. The silvery tint of the lower leaf surface is in brilliant contrast at all times with the deep green above. From Japan; of close habit. \$1 to \$2.

Canadense, syn. **Tsuga**. Hemlock Spruce. A wonderfully graceful and elegant native tree, with drooping branches and delicate foliage; quite distinct from all others. Makes a highly ornamental hedge. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Douglasii. Douglas Spruce. Introduced from Colorado; of conical form, with spreading, horizontal branches; light green foliage above, glaucous underneath. \$1 to \$1.50.

Engelmanni. Engelmann's Spruce. A variety which strongly resembles the Colorado Blue Spruce in habit of growth and the bluish green color of its foliage. \$1 to \$3.

Excelsa. Norway Spruce. This elegant old variety is extremely hardy, of lofty, rapid growth and pyramidal form. The branches assume a graceful, drooping habit as the tree gets age, making it exceedingly picturesque

ABIES, continued

and beautiful. Especially desirable for hedges and windbreaks. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Orientalis. Oriental or Eastern Spruce. From the shores of the Black Sea. A handsome compact tree, remarkable for its graceful habit and slender foliage. 75 cts. to \$2.

Polita. Tiger-tail Spruce. A curious Japanese variety. Of erect habit, but slow growth and has rigid, sharply pointed needles of a bright green color; hardy. \$1 to \$3.

Pungens glauca. Colorado Blue Spruce. A most beautiful variety, disseminated from the Rocky Mountains, with rich blue or sage-colored foliage; very distinct and of fine compact habit. \$1.50 to \$5.

Pungens Kosteriana. Koster's Blue Spruce. A selected strain grafted from the bluest type of the Colorado Blue Spruce. The very bluest of all. \$2 to \$5.

BUXUS · Box

Sempervirens. Common Tree Box. An old-time favorite, of very slow growth and compact form, with small, dark green leaves. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Suffruticosa. Dwarf Box. For Box edging. Useful in bordering formal and old-fashioned gardens. \$5 to \$10 per 100.

Cryptomeria Japonica Lobbi compacta (Japan Cedar)

A handsome Japanese conifer of pyramidal outline. Extremely hardy; very distinct and attractive. Should be in every collection. \$1.50 to \$3.



Abies excelsa

JUNIPERUS · Juniper

Chinensis. Chinese Juniper. A handsome variety, with dark green foliage and somewhat drooping branches. \$1 to \$1.50.

Chinensis argentea variegata. Variegated Chinese Juniper. The foliage is beautifully variegated golden yellow. Does not burn out in summer. This is a fine variety. \$1 to \$1.50.

Chinensis Pfitzeriana. This is doubtless one of the most beautiful and graceful of all evergreens. The color of the foliage is dark green, without shade or variegation of any sort. It is perfectly hardy. \$1 to \$1.50.

Hibernica. Irish Juniper. Very slender, pyramidal and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage. 50 cts. to \$1.

Japonica aurea. Golden Japanese Juniper. Of moderate growth and spreading habit. The attractive golden hued foliage is constant throughout the summer. \$1 to \$1.50.

Neaboriensis. This variety is little known but of no less merit. Its habit is generally erect and slightly spreading. Quite distinct from the Chinensis. \$1 to \$1.50.

Recurva squamata. Scaly leaved Juniper. A trailing variety of great merit; foliage dark green. A valuable plant for rockeries or where a trailing effect is desired. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Sabina. Savin Juniper. A low, spreading tree, with drooping branches and handsome, dark green foliage. Very hardy; also suitable for rockwork. Can readily be pruned to any desired shape. \$1 to \$1.50.

Sabina tamaricifolia. Creeping Juniper. A beautiful creeping variety, with delicate, rich green, fern-like foliage. Very unique. This is perhaps the very best trailing evergreen. \$1 to \$1.50.

Suecica. Swedish Juniper. A dense-growing, columnar tree, with light green foliage. Considered more hardy than the Irish Juniper, and fine for formal effects. 50 cts. to \$1.

Virginiana. Red Cedar. A well-known American tree, with deep green foliage and narrow, tapering form. Varies much in habit and color of foliage, some being quite stiff, regular and conical, and others loose and irregular. 50 cts. to \$1.

Virginiana elegansissima. Golden-tipped Juniper. A distinct and beautiful variety of the Red Cedar, with golden bronze foliage, particularly attractive in winter. \$1 to \$1.50.

Virginiana glauca. Blue Red Cedar. The compact, conical habit of this variety, combined with its beautiful, steel-blue foliage, render it very distinct and make it one of the choicest of all Junipers. \$1 to \$2.

Virginiana pendula. Weeping Red Cedar. A distinct variety of the Red Cedar, with graceful, drooping branches. \$1 to \$2.



Pinus Austriaca

JUNIPERUS, continued

Virginiana Schotti. A bushy, dense form of the Red Cedar, of upright growth much like the parent, with peculiarly light green foliage. \$1 to \$1.50.

Virginiana tripartita. This variety is valuable as being unique in its character of growth. While the tendency of the center stems is upright, the side branches have almost a horizontal growth. The foliage is deep green in summer, but as winter sets in it turns to a purplish green. \$1 to \$1.50.

PINUS · Pine

Austriaca. Austrian or Black Pine. A wonderfully robust, hardy, spreading tree, with long, stiff, dark green foliage; growth rapid. One of the hardest and handsomest evergreens known, and presents a massive appearance. A native of the mountains of Syria. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Cembra. Swiss Stone Pine. A very hardy, handsome and distinct European variety, that grows slowly into a compact conical tree, with short silvery foliage. \$1 to \$2.

Excelsa. Excelsior or Bhotan Pine. Sometimes referred to as the Himalayan Pine. A graceful and elegant tree, with lovely long drooping silvery foliage, resembling that of the White Pine, but longer and pendulous. Hardy and vigorous. 75 cts. to \$2.

*Pinus Mughus***PINUS, continued**

Mughus. Dwarf Mugho Pine. Of low-spreading growth and very dwarf habit, found on the Alps. Develops into a large, fine bush, broader than high. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Strobos. White or Weymouth Pine. Foliage light, delicate silvery green. The most common and ornamental of our native Pines. 50 cts. to \$1.

Sylvestris. Scotch Pine. A fine, robust, rapid-growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and light green foliage. A native of the British Islands. 50c. to \$1.

Tanyoshio. Japanese Table Pine. A very dwarf, spreading Pine of compact habit, with thick, umbrella-like form. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

RETINOSPORA**Japan Cypress**

Compacta. A compact, dark green variety of much beauty, of dwarf, bushy habit. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Filifera. With fine, fern-like, delicate, slender branches; its drooping habit is very striking and graceful. 50 cts. to \$3.

Filifera aurea. A golden form of the above, but of much slower growth. \$1 to \$2.

Gracilis. Of medium growth, with beautifully curled branches of soft green foliage. Very unique. \$1 to \$1.50.

Lutescens. Of a very dwarf, compact habit, with a rich light golden color. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Obtusa. Perhaps the largest and tallest growing of the species, with dense, fan-like foliage of a beautiful light green color. \$1 to \$2.

Pisifera. Grows to a large size, with graceful and open branches and bright green foliage. 75 cts. to \$2.

Pisifera aurea. Makes a nice tree of pyramidal outline, with slender branches of a bright golden tint. A great favorite with planters. 50 cts. to \$2.

RETINOSPORA, continued

Plumosa. A dense-growing variety of conical habit, with beautiful light green feathery foliage. Hardy and can be frequently sheared. 50 cts. to \$2.

Plumosa aurea. The tips of the branches are of a bright golden hue, which color is retained all through the year. 50 cts. to \$2.

Squarrosa Veitchii. A handsome tree of medium size, with striking appearance and color; the foliage is feathery and of a rich steel-blue, which contrasts well with the other varieties. 50 cts. to \$2.

Sciadopitys verticillata**Japanese Umbrella Pine**

A Japanese evergreen, with beautiful, dark green foliage in whorls of umbrella-like tufts. Very rare and handsome. \$2 to \$5.

TAXUS · Yew

Cuspidata. Japanese Yew. Very similar to the English Yew, with spreading habit; foliage light green. \$1.50 to \$2.

Cuspidata brevifolia. A very handsome, rare form of the Japanese Yew, with short, dark green leaves; dense, bushy habit. Decidedly the hardiest of all the Yews. \$1 to \$2.

*Retinospora squarrosa Veitchii*

We list none but the most desirable Evergreens, and every one growing in our nursery is a specimen worthy of being planted in the most carefully designed place. Our trees are all strong, vigorous and healthy, and we take special pains that each one shall be true to type and name. They are grown, too, with a view to their success after being planted in their permanent homes.

THUYA · Western Arborvitæ

Compacta. Compact Arborvitæ. Of dwarf, compact habit, having bright, light green foliage. 50 cts. to \$1.

Globosa. Globe Arborvitæ. Of very compact form and dense foliage; naturally forms a globe or ball without any trimming. 50 cts. to \$1.

Geo. Peabody Arborvitæ. Of pyramidal and compact growth, foliage bright golden color, which it retains throughout the summer; the best golden variety. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Occidentalis. American Arborvitæ. A beautiful native tree of upright growth, vigorous habit; especially valuable for screens and hedges. 25 cts. to \$1.

Pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arborvitæ. Of upright, very erect growth, similar in habit to the Irish Juniper, with deep green foliage; very desirable. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Vervæneana. Vervæne's Arborvitæ. Erect habit and form like the American, with somewhat golden variegated foliage. A handsome, decorative sort. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Wareana, syn. Sibirica. Siberian Arborvitæ. Exceedingly hardy, keeping its dark green color well in winter; growth compact and somewhat pyramidal. One of the very best. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

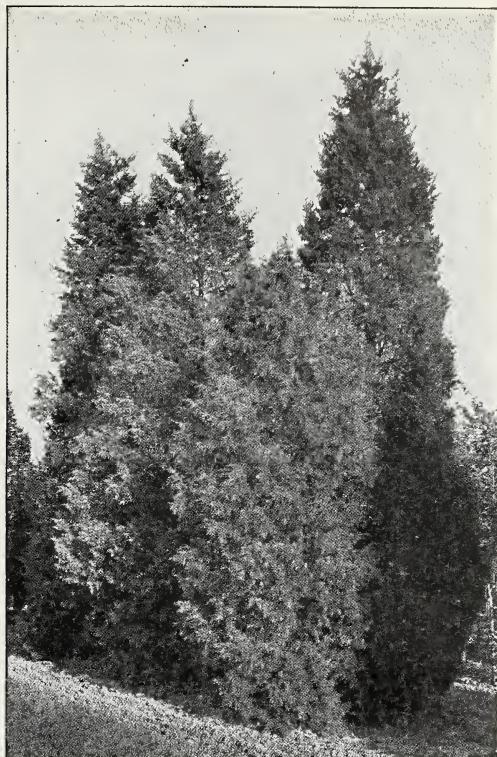
BIOTA · Oriental Arborvitæ

Aurea conspicua. Of compact, erect and symmetrical habit. Foliage intense gold, some of its branches being of a solid metallic tint, others suffused with green. \$1 to \$2.

Aurea nana. Berckmans' Golden Arborvitæ. Very dwarf, compact and symmetrical habit; a perfect gem for small gardens or border planting with larger sizes. 75 cts. to \$1.

Elegantissima. Golden-tipped foliage, with erect, pyramidal habit. Very distinct and attractive. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Orientalis. Chinese Arborvitæ. Bright green; the flat growth on the young branches makes it interesting and valuable. 75 cts. to \$1.50.



Red Cedars (see page 13)

BIOTA, continued

Orientalis aurea. Chinese Golden Arborvitæ. A popular variety, with a yellowish green tint; of dense, compact habit. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Orientalis compacta. Chinese Compact Arborvitæ. A handsome, dwarf, dense, conical form of Orientalis, retaining its color throughout the season. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs

We grow our shrubs sufficiently far apart to allow them to develop into choice, symmetrical specimens, which make an immediate effect as soon as they are set out. We have mentioned only what we consider the very best and most desirable varieties, of which we can furnish very nice plants at \$3 per dozen, except where noted. Extra-size plants at an advanced price.

ALTHÆA, or ROSE OF SHARON

Hibiscus

These are wonderfully desirable shrubs on account of blooming profusely at a season of the year when but few others are in blossom. The great diversity of color in the various kinds makes them especially useful.

Bicolor. Double; white, with crimson stripes; very effective.

Boule de Feu. Double; bright red.

Elegantissima. Semi-double; white, shaded with rose.

Jeanne d'Arc. Very double; pure white.

Lady Stanley. Semi-double; white, shaded with pink; handsome and attractive.

Variegata. Leaves variegated; flowers reddish purple, but only partially open.

Aralia pentaphylla

A pretty Japanese shrub of rapid growth, with long, slender, gracefully arched branches, covered with sharp thorns and shining, pale green, compound foliage. Bears greenish white flowers in long umbels.

AZALEA

Amœna. A handsome, dwarf, evergreen variety, with small, glossy green leaves that develop into a brilliant hue late in the autumn. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Hinodegiri. An extremely hardy sort, producing great masses of very bright, fiery red, single flowers. Very desirable on account of its brilliant color. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Mollis. A splendid, hardy species from Japan, and one of the most attractive flowering shrubs. Flowers large and showy, of many different shades, borne in fine trusses. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

*Berberis Thunbergii*

J. H. McF. Co.

BERBERIS · Barberry

Canadensis. American Barberry. A native species, with distinct, light green foliage and yellow flowers in May, succeeded by bright red berries.

Ilicifolia. Holly-leaved Barberry. Dark green leaves, remaining on the plant until almost spring.

Japonica. Similar in appearance to Thunbergii, with darker foliage and more erect habit of growth.

Vulgaris purpurea. Purple-leaved Barberry. An interesting shrub, with rich purple foliage and scarlet fruit. Makes an effective contrast with other shrubs.

Thunbergii. Thunberg's Barberry. A very attractive species from Japan. Habit dwarf and spreading, but delicate and shapely, with small, neat foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in the autumn. Blooms in May; flowers creamy white, followed by brilliant scarlet berries in great profusion. Becoming very popular as an ornamental hedge.

Calycanthus floridus

Sweet-scented Shrub, or Carolina Allspice

An old-fashioned and desirable shrub. Blooms in June and at intervals afterward, having an agreeable and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers, with rich foliage and blossoms of delicate chocolate color.

Caragana arborescens · Siberian Pea

A shrub or dwarf tree. Native of Siberia and China. Has bright yellow, pea-shaped flowers in May.

Caryopteris Mastacanthus

Blue Spirea

A pretty autumn-blooming shrub of Chinese origin, producing clusters of fragrant blue flowers, in great profusion, from September until frost. Not entirely hardy.

Cephalanthus occidentalis

Button Bush

This shrub does well in moist or wet ground. Curious, greenish white flowers on long stems, which later turn to brown seed-balls.

CHAMÆCERASUS, syn., *Lonicera* Bush Honeysuckle

Grandiflora rosea. A vigorous shrub, producing large, bright red flowers, striped with white, in June, succeeded by reddish berries.

Mundeniensis. A strong grower, with flowers white or yellowish white, followed by a great profusion of beautiful red berries.

Clethra alnifolia · Sweet Pepper Bush

Of low and dense growth, with light green foliage, producing slender spikes of very fragrant white flowers in midsummer.

Colutea arborescens · Bladder Senna

A strong growing shrub, with small, delicate foliage and yellow, pea-blossom shaped flowers in June, followed by reddish pods or bladders.

CORNUS · Dogwood

Alba, syn. **Sibirica**. Red-twigg'd Dogwood. Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter, as the blood-red bark shows to best advantage when there is no foliage. Flowers white.

Alternifolia. Blue Dogwood. Flowers creamy white in large bunches; very fragrant; foliage large. Distinct and curious in its habit of growth.

Kousa. Japanese Dogwood. Minute flowers in summer in the form of a small ball, acuminate, in center of petal-like calyx.

Mas. Cornelian Cherry. A small tree, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in spring, before the leaves, followed by red berries.

CORNUS, continued

Paniculata. Gray Dogwood. Smooth, ash-colored bark; pointed leaves, light green above, whitish beneath; flowers greenish white; fruit white.

Corylus Avellana purpurea
Purple-leaved Filbert

A very conspicuous shrub of strong, vigorous growth, with large, dark purple leaves.

DEUTZIA

Candidissima. A vigorous, upright grower, with double, pure white flowers.

Crenata fl. pl. rosea. Pink-flowering Deutzia. Flowers double; tinted with rose.

Gracilis. A charming variety, of very dwarf, slender growth, introduced from Japan. Flowers pure white, bell-shaped. An excellent plant for forcing.

Lemoinei. A remarkably fine hybrid between Gracilis and Parviflora, originated in France. The branches are entirely covered with erect panicles of large, snow-white flowers; quite distinct from all other Deutzias. Habit dwarf.

Pride of Rochester. A rapid, vigorous grower, producing large, double, white flowers, the back of the petals being slightly tinted with rose.

Scabra. Flowers single, bell-shaped, in small clusters; foliage oval, very rough underneath.

Elæagnus longipes**Japan Oleaster, or Silver Thorn**

From Japan. Foliage glossy with a silvery tinge underneath; has yellow flowers in May, followed by brilliant red berries in July, of large size and edible, the flavor being sprightly and agreeable. When laden with fruit the bush is highly ornamental.

EUONYMUS

Americana. Strawberry Tree; Burning Bush. A slender-growing tree, with shining foliage and deep scarlet berries. A fine shrub for growing as a single specimen for massing with other shrubs.

Europæus. Spindle Tree. Forms a low, round-headed tree, compact. Foliage dark, associating well with the pendulous orange-and-red fruit of autumn.

Alatus. Japanese Strawberry Bush, or Winged Burning Bush. Of dwarf, compact habit; wood very coky; leaves small; fruit red. Very beautiful in autumn, when foliage turns bright red. 50 cts. to \$1.

Exochorda grandiflora**Pearl Bush**

A vigorous-growing shrub from North China, producing large, white flowers in May, which are borne in slender racemes, on light and wiry branches that bend beneath their load of bloom just enough to be graceful.

FORSYTHIA · Golden Bell

Intermedia. Flowers bright golden; foliage glossy green, like Viridissima, but more hardy.

Suspensa. Weeping Forsythia. Flowers bright yellow, with graceful, drooping habit.

Viridissima. A fine shrub, with golden yellow flowers that come very early in spring and has deep green leaves and bark.

Halesia tetrapeta
Silver Bell or Snowdrop

A small native tree or large shrub, bearing beautiful white, bell-shaped flowers in May. These fragrant blossoms, which resemble snowdrops, are followed by four-winged fruit.

Hamamelis Virginica · Witch Hazel

A strong-growing shrub, with small, odd, yellow flowers that open late in autumn, just before the leaves fall.

Hypericum · St. John's Wort

Prolificum. A very attractive shrub of medium growth, forming a dense, globular head, with neat, deep green foliage, and producing a constant succession of golden yellow flowers in great profusion from midsummer till frost.

Moserianum. A pleasing shrub of dwarf habit, producing large, single, yellow flowers in great profusion during the summer.



Deutzia Lemoinei

Our shrubs are all grown with plenty of room in the nursery row, are often root-pruned, and are in fine shape for transplanting to their permanent locations.



Hedge of Ligustrum ovalifolium growing on our lawn

HYDRANGEA

Arborescens grandiflora. Also called "Snowball Hydrangea" and "Hills of Snow." The blooms are of the very largest size, of pure snow-white. One of its most valuable characteristics is its coming into bloom just after the passing of all the early spring shrubs.

Paniculata. The clusters of white bloom are less compact and decidedly more open than those of the Grandiflora. Perfectly hardy and very desirable.

Paniculata grandiflora. One of the most valuable and popular hardy shrubs. The great pyramidal panicles of white flowers become tinged with pink and red as the season advances. It commences flowering in July and continues until November, covering a season when very few shrubs are in bloom. The flowers can be cut and dried for winter bouquets.

Ilex verticillata Winter Berry

A very ornamental shrub, with upright branches covered in winter with bright scarlet berries; foliage light green.

Ligustrum ovalifolium California Privet

A very rapid grower, with bright, shining leaves, which are retained well into the winter. This plant grows freely in almost any soil and under conditions that would prevent many plants from thriving at all. In its natural state it is compact

LIGISTRUM, continued
in form and can be trimmed to any desired shape. It makes a very ornamental and popular hedge, and is more universally used for this purpose than any other plant. Price for hedge plants, \$3 to \$10 per 100.

Myrica cerifera. Sweet Gale; Wax Myrtle; Bayberry; Candleberry

A low-spreading, native shrub, with neat, handsome foliage of a decidedly pleasant odor.



Tree Hydrangea growing on our lawn

MAHONIA

Aquifolium. A native evergreen shrub, of medium size, with shining, prickly leaves and showy bright yellow flowers in May. Foliage very glossy and deep bronze in winter.

Fascicularis. Of stronger growth than the preceding, and leaves more oblong; also hardier.

PHILADELPHUS · Mock Orange

Coronarius. A well-known old-fashioned shrub, with wonderful sprays of pure white, sweet-scented flowers.

Coronarius fl. pl. A variety of more dwarf habit, with semi-double, white, fragrant flowers.

Grandiflorus. Habit strong, with somewhat straggling branches, bearing large, showy white flowers, slightly fragrant.

Pyrus arbutifolia · Red Chokeberry

A tall-growing shrub, with light green foliage; small, pinkish flowers in May, and red berries later.

Rhamnus catharticus · Buckthorn

A fine, robust, hardy shrub, of European origin, with dark green foliage, white flowers and small black fruit.

Rhododendron

The Rhododendrons are the grandest of all the flowering evergreen shrubs. The leaves are broad, green and glossy, surmounted with clusters of large flowers of a great variety of colors. \$1 to \$1.50 each.

We can furnish fine clumps of the native Rhododendrons in carload lots.

Rhodotypos kerrioides

White Kerria

A Japanese shrub of medium size, with handsome foliage and large, single white flowers in May, succeeded by numerous small black berries.

RHUS · Sumac

Glabra. Smooth Sumach. Very effective in autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage.

Glabra laciniata. Cut-leaved Sumach. A very striking plant, of moderate size, with deeply cut foliage resembling fern leaves, dark green above and glaucous below, turning to a rich red in autumn.

Rhus Cotinus

Purple Mist, or Smoke Tree

From southern Europe. A large-growing shrub, with curious, fringe- or mist-like flowers that cover the whole surface of the plant in midsummer. Very effective when grown as a single specimen.

SAMBUCUS · Elder

Nigra aurea. Golden Elder. Has golden yellow foliage; valuable for enlivening shrubby plantings.

Nigra laciniata. Cut-leaved Elder. A valuable variety, with elegantly divided leaves and drooping habit, making a very unique and handsome effect.

SPIRÆA · Meadow Sweet

Anthony Waterer. A comparatively new hardy variety from England, of dwarf, compact habit, bearing a profusion of dark crimson flowers late in the summer.



Spiraea Van Houttei

SPIRÆA, continued

Bumalda. A variety from Japan, of dwarf but vigorous habit; foliage narrow, flowers showy, rose-colored; blooms all summer.

Opulifolia aurea. An interesting and strong-growing variety, with conspicuous, golden yellow-tinted foliage and double white flowers in June.

Prunifolia flore pleno. Bridal Wreath. Beautiful white, double flowers, very profuse in May; foliage small, glossy green, scarlet in the autumn.

Reevesii flore pleno. A handsome, double-flowering variety, bearing large clusters of pure white flowers in May; long, narrow leaves.

Thunbergii. A Japanese species, of rounded, graceful form. Branches slender and somewhat drooping. Esteemed for the extreme delicacy of its foliage, which turns to brilliant scarlet in the autumn. Flowers small, white; in early spring.

Tomentosa. Desirable on account of blooming late; very decorative, with showy, pink panicles.

Van Houttei. One of the finest. Of most charming and graceful habit, having clusters of pure white flowers in great profusion.

Staphylea Colchica · Bladder Nut

An upright, early-flowering shrub. Flowers white, fragrant, disposed in clusters; blooms in May.

STEPHANANDRA

Flexuosa. A neat and handsome shrub of medium growth, with graceful branches; particularly valuable for the beauty of its foliage, which turns to a bronze-red in autumn. Bears inconspicuous, greenish white, fragrant flowers in June.

Tanakæ. Introduced from Japan. With graceful, drooping habit and large, bright green leaves, turning to rosy green and bronzy red in autumn.



Viburnum plicatum

SYMPHORICARPOS · Snowberry

Racemosus. White Snowberry. A well-known shrub, with small, pink flowers, succeeded by abundant large white berries, that hang on the plant through part of the winter.

Vulgaris. Red Snowberry, or Indian Currant. Especially attractive on account of the wonderful profusion of purplish red berries which hang on all winter.

SYRINGA · Lilac

Alba. White Lilac. Similar in habit of growth to the common Purple, with pure white flowers, but not so free a bloomer.

Charles X Lilac. A strong-growing variety, with large, shining foliage; the reddish purple flowers are borne more abundantly on loose trusses than our common Purple.

Rubra de Marly Lilac. The habit of growth and color of the flowers very closely resemble those of the common Purple.

Vulgaris. Purple Lilac. The old-fashioned common Purple Lilac, with purple flowers of such pleasant fragrance. Still very popular.

Styrax Japonica

A fine shrub from Japan, with elegant, deep green foliage and slender, spreading branches; flowers pure white and fragrant, in simple racemes, in June and July.

TAMARIX · Tamarisk

Africana. Foliage very fine and feathery, on slender branches; flowers pink, very small and very numerous, appearing in delicate spikes. The unique flowers and leaves make it very attractive.

Germanica. Foliage bluish green; flowers pink. A native of northern China and Japan.

VIBURNUM · Snowball

Cassinoides. Cymes of white flowers in June; black berries in autumn; handsome foliage.

Dentatum. Arrow-wood. Glossy, handsome, heart-shaped leaves; white flowers; fine steel-blue berries in autumn. One of the best shrubs for massing for foliage effect.

Dilatatum. Japanese Bush Cranberry. A low, spreading shrub; very showy scarlet fruit in autumn. Very rare. 50 cts. to \$1.

Lantana. Wayfaring Tree. A large shrub, with soft, heavy leaves and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded by red fruit, turning black.

Lentago. Sheepberry. Flowers creamy white; very fragrant; foliage a light, glossy green.

Molle. A robust-growing shrub, with cymes of white flowers which appear later than those of most other Viburnums.

Opulus. High Bush Cranberry. Resembles the common Snowball in wood and foliage. Flowers single, white, borne in flat clusters, succeeded by brilliant red berries, resembling cranberries, which hang until destroyed by frost late in the fall.

Opulus nana. A dwarf variety, attaining a height of only 18 inches when full grown. Exceedingly valuable as an edging plant or for a low hedge. Does not bloom.



Weigela rosea

VIBURNUM, continued

Opulus sterile. Common Snowball, or Guelder Rose. A well-known, favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of pure white, sterile flowers the latter part of May.

Picatum. Japanese Snowball. Of moderate growth, with handsome, plicated leaves and globular heads of pure white flowers. Its foliage is handsomer than the common variety, and its flowers whiter and more delicate.

Picatum tomentosum. Single Japan Snowball. A choice shrub, with handsome, dark green foliage; flowers pure white, borne along the branches in flat clusters, in great profusion, early in June, and followed by pretty red berries.

Prunifolium. Black Haw. Has smooth, glossy foliage; white flowers in May and June.

Yucca filamentosa · Adam's Needle

A low-growing evergreen shrub, with broad, lance-shaped foliage. The flower-stalks, rising from the center shoot up 3 or 4 feet high and are covered with large, creamy white, bell-shaped flowers, producing a tropical effect.

WEIGELA · Diervilla

Of Japanese origin. Shrubs of erect habit of growth while young, but gradually spreading and drooping as they become older. Produce in June and July superb, large, trumpet-shaped flowers of all shades and colors, from purest white to deepest crimson.

Candida. Of very vigorous habit and an erect grower. Flowers pure white, borne in the greatest profusion about Memorial Day.

Eva Rathke. Flowers brilliant crimson, a beautiful, distinct shade. This is the most desirable of all the Weigelas.

Floribunda. Flowers dark reddish purple; a profuse bloomer.

Nana variegata. A conspicuous variety, with clearly defined foliage finely marked with yellow and green; very ornamental. Of moderate growth; flowers very light pink, almost white. A fine variety for growing in front of taller-growing shrubs, and contrasting well with them.

Rosea. Of shapely form, bearing a rich profusion of rose-colored flowers. Blooms at the same time as the mock orange.

ROSES

The Rose is so well known that it scarcely needs a description; and there are such an infinite number of varieties that we will not undertake to enumerate them. On account of their hardiness the Hybrid Perpetuals are more generally planted, and the Ramblers, or Climbing Roses, are ever popular.

ROSA RUGOSA · Rugosa Roses

This interesting group is of Japanese origin and possesses some attractive characteristics. The large, dark green, wrinkled foliage of these plants, and the great, showy flowers of different shades, have made them exceedingly popular. They form handsome, compact bushes, made very attractive all summer by continuous blooming, succeeded by large, bright scarlet fruit.

**ORNAMENTAL GRASSES**

These beautiful hardy Grasses are deserving of the highest consideration. They can be arranged to be most effective, and, being easy of cultivation and very showy and ornamental, they are invaluable and should be in every collection.

Eulalia Japonica. A most vigorous grower with large plumes and broad deep green leaves.

E. Japonica gracillima univittata. Most ornamental, with narrow, graceful foliage and handsome plumes.

E. Japonica variegata. Beautiful, variegated leaves, striped lengthwise.

E. Japonica zebra. Foliage marked crosswise with bands of green and bronzy yellow. One of the most decorative of all Grasses.

Hardy Climbing Vines and Creepers

Akebia quinata

A singular Japanese climbing plant, with clover-like foliage, purple, fragrant flowers and ornamental fruit.

AMPELOPSIS

Quinquefolia. American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper. A very rapid grower, having beautiful leaves that become rich crimson in the autumn. It throws out tendrils and roots at the joints, by which it fastens itself to anything it touches. Can also be used successfully as a porch climber.

Veitchii. Japan or Boston Ivy. The leaves overlap one another, forming a dense mass of delicate green foliage, which turns to a brilliant scarlet and crimson in the autumn. Clings closely to walls, and its ivy-shaped leaves are useful for shedding rain, keeping them dry.

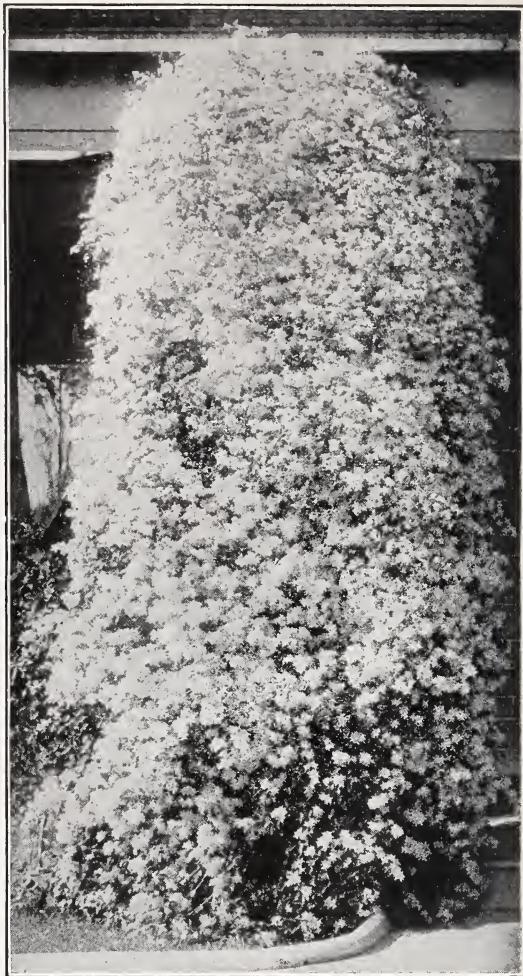
Bignonia radicans

Trumpet Vine

A strong-growing native creeper that clings tightly to stone or rough surfaces, with large, trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers in August.



Ampelopsis Veitchii



Clematis paniculata

CLEMATIS · Virgin's Bower

Flammula. One of the oldest varieties in cultivation. Flowers small, white and very fragrant, followed by curious seed-pods.

Jackmani. One of the best large-flowering varieties. Flowers intense violet-purple; remarkable for its velvety richness.

Paniculata. A Japanese plant which has proved perfectly hardy. One of the finest climbers, with vigorous, neat foliage. Produces late in summer a profusion of medium-sized, creamy white, deliciously fragrant flowers. Is one of the finest vines for growing on a trellis, as it dies down in winter, and each spring comes up again stronger and more vigorous.

Hedera · Helix

English Ivy

An old-fashioned evergreen vine, with thick, dark green foliage. Best results are to be had by giving it winter protection.

Jasminum nudiflorum**Yellow Jessamine**

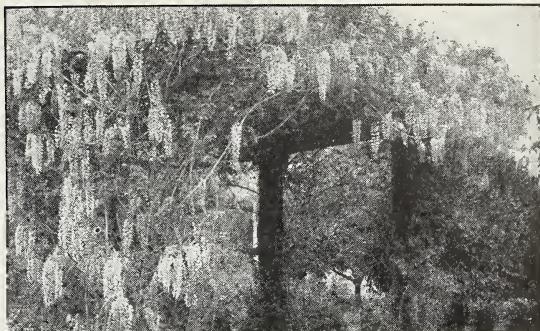
A shrubby vine, with long, slender branches, suitable for training over the lattice work. Its pretty yellow flowers burst forth the first warm days of spring, and are harbingers of the beautiful things to follow.

LONICERA · Honeysuckle

Brachypoda aurea reticulata. Japan Golden-leaved Honeysuckle. A beautiful, golden-leaved variety, not quite so strong a grower as some others. Has fragrant, cream-colored flowers.

Halliana. Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. A vigorous-growing variety, almost evergreen, with pure white, fragrant flowers, changing to yellow. The freest bloomer of all.

Japonica. Chinese Evergreen Honeysuckle. Has reddish purple foliage, which is retained nearly all winter. Flower-buds also reddish and, when fully opened, creamy white petals are displayed; fragrant.

*Wistaria Sinensis***WISTARIA**

Multijuga. Japanese Wistaria. Similar in habit of growth to the Chinese, with darker flowers and longer panicles, growing sometimes 2 feet long.

Sinensis. Chinese Wistaria. One of the most pleasing and rapid-growing of all climbing plants; producing long, pendulous racemes of fragrant, pale blue flowers in May and June.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants

We will mention some of the common and most popular sorts, the growth of which each year is killed to the ground, but the roots remain in the ground perfectly hardy, ready to grow again in the spring.

Achillea Ptarmica plena · The Pearl

Small, double, white flowers borne profusely; valuable for borders.

Anemone Japonica · Windflower

Bears a profusion of flowers of different colors from July to November.

Astilbe Japonica · Japanese Spirea

A handsome plant, blooming in spikes of pure white, feather-like flowers.

Aquilegia · Columbine

Blooms from May to July, producing handsome flowers of a variety of colors.

Althaea rosea · Hollyhock

Should be planted in rich moist soil, to give the most satisfactory results.

Asters

Tall, leafy perennials, blooming in the fall when flowers are scarce; of many shades.

Coreopsis · Tickseed

Yellow flowers; profuse bloomer.

Campanula · Bellflower

An elegant genus of plants, rich in color, profuse in bloom and easily cultivated.

Clematis Davidiana

Clusters of fragrant blue flowers in August and September.

Delphinium · Larkspur

A showy class of tall-growing plants, producing handsome spikes of blue flowers in midsummer.

Desmodium pendulifolium

A native of Japan. It sends up each spring numerous stems, forming a bush of shrub-like appearance. The flowers are pea-shaped, of light purple, and are produced from August until frost.

Dianthus barbatus · Sweet William

Very sweet, showy flowers, of a great variety of colors from June to September.

Dielytra spectabilis · Bleeding Heart

The showy, heart-shaped flowers of rosy crimson are borne on graceful, drooping racemes a foot or more in length.

Digitalis · Foxglove

Long, bell-shaped flowers on stems 3 to 4 feet high; white and red; very showy. July to September.

Funkia · Plantain Lily

An interesting and beautiful genus, with luxuriant foliage and handsome, lily-like flowers.

Helianthus · Sunflower

Large, golden yellow flowers, produced abundantly in late summer and early autumn.

Hibiscus · Rose Mallow

The Hibiscus is a woody plant, having handsome, broad leaves and large showy blossoms.

Hemerocallis · Day Lily

Fine, tall-growing plants, with large, lily-shaped, sweet-scented flowers during June and July.

IRIS · Flag

Germanica. German Iris. This group of Iris has broad, sword-like leaves; blooms early and has a wonderful variety of coloring. We have forty varieties of these, embracing all shades from creamy white to dark purple and deep maroon.

Kaempferi. Japanese Iris. Flowers differ from the German Iris, in being broad and flat. They exhibit a wonderful variety of colors and appear later than the others.

Lilium auratum

Golden Lily of Japan.

Phlox

These are of dwarf habit, entirely hardy, easily cultivated and yield a profusion of bright, showy bloom. They are justly regarded as the finest of herbaceous plants.

Peonies

Peonies are absolutely hardy, and their remarkable freedom from disease and insects make them especially desirable. They should be planted in good, rich, deep soil, after which they require little attention.

Pyrethrum · Feverfew

Feathery, fern-like foliage, with flowers resembling daisies.

Rudbeckia · Golden Glow

A vigorous grower and almost continual bloomer; among the most valuable hardy plants, producing showy, golden yellow flowers.

Tritoma**Flame Flower; Torch Lily; Red-Hot-Poker Plant**

Fine, late-blooming plants, with rich, conspicuous orange-red and scarlet, tubular flowers.



Planting of Hardy Perennials



Gravenstein Apple

Fruit Department

APPLES

The Apple is of first importance in the list of domestic fruits. Its growth and cultivation are adapted to many soils and conditions. By care in the selection of varieties, a succession of good fruit may be had nearly the entire year. It brings a good return to the farmer, and is indispensable even to the small gardener or the amateur. We have extra-size or bearing trees of many excellent sorts, which, if planted with care, will be successful for early fruitage.

The proper distance to plant is 30 feet apart each way, or fifty trees to the acre. Plant a peach tree between, thus insuring an early crop, and a quick return of luscious fruit for the investment.

Good, thrifty trees, 6 to 7 feet, 25 cts. each; extra-sized trees, extra price

Summer Apples

Carver. Large size; yellow; very prolific and of first quality. Handsome fruit. Middle of July to last of September.

Early Harvest. Medium to large size; pale yellow; tender, fine flavor; good for cooking or dessert. Good, regular bearer. August.

Red Astrachan. Medium to large; red; juicy, with rich flavor, subacid; valuable for cooking or dessert. A good grower or bearer. August.

Summer Hagloe. A large and beautiful Apple, fine for cooking or eating. Early and good bearer. August and September.

Yellow Transparent. A Russian variety. Size medium; color pale yellow; flesh tender, juicy, subacid. Quality good.

Autumn Apples

Cornell's Fancy. Large; red; first quality. September.

AUTUMN APPLES, continued

Duchess of Oldenburg. Large; beautiful Russian Apple, streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant. Tree vigorous; bears early.

Fall Pippin. Large, yellow, flat; fine for cooking or eating. September and October.

Gravenstein. Large, striped, roundish; first quality. Tree a rapid, vigorous and erect grower. Very productive and fine. August to September.

Jefferis. Medium size, roundish; yellow, striped with red; tender, rich and good. Originated in Chester County. September to October.

Maiden's Blush. Medium to large; flat; yellow, with red cheek; first quality; regular and good bearer. September and October.

Smokehouse. Large, roundish; first quality; productive. Highly esteemed in Pennsylvania. November and December.

Wealthy. Fruit uniformly of good size; bright, striped red; tender, juicy, subacid. A free grower and very productive.

WINTER APPLES

American Golden Russet. Rather small; juicy, high-flavored. Tree good grower and productive. December to February.

Baldwin. Large; bright red; crisp, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous and productive. One of the best winter Apples. December to March.

Banana. Golden yellow, delicately blushed; firm, fine-grained, rich subacid. The name suggests the flavor. Not a long-distance shipper, but desirable for home consumption or nearby markets.

Ben Davis. Large; striped with bright red. Tree a fine grower and early bearer. Dec. to March.

Fallwater. Very large; green, with brown cheek; good quality. Bears young and abundantly. November to March.

Grimes' Golden Pippin. Medium; rich golden yellow; crisp, tender and juicy. January to April.

Hubbardston Nonsuch. Large; yellow and red, streaked; tender, juicy and fine. Strong grower and profuse bearer. November to January.

Jonathan. A late keeper. Medium to large; brilliant red; very highly flavored, juicy, tender, rich, mild subacid. One of the best varieties for either table or market. November to March.

McIntosh Red. Large, roundish, bright red; flesh white, tender, subacid, sprightly; ranks high in quality; handsome. November to February.

WINTER APPLES, continued

Northern Spy. Large, round, striped with red, with a pale bloom; remarkably tender, juicy, high-flavored and delicious. One of the best late-keeping Apples. December to April.

Paragon. Excels Winesap in nearly every important point. A better grower, harder and the fruit much larger. Color a darker red; flesh firmer, flavor equally good. Heavy bearer and a long keeper. February to April.

Rome Beauty. Large, uniform, smooth; shaded and striped bright red; tender, juicy, good quality; good bearer. December to March.

Smith's Cider. Medium to large; yellow, streaked with red; very juicy, subacid, pleasant flavor. Great and regular bearer. October to February.

Stayman's Winesap. Large size; bright red; very productive and of best quality. Tree resembles Winesap, but is more vigorous in growth. November to April.

Tewksbury Blush. Small; yellow, with bright blush; flesh sprightly and good. Very productive. Will keep till May.

Winesap. Medium, roundish; red. Good bearer and keeper. November to March.

York Imperial. Medium, oblate; white, shaded with crimson; firm, juicy and subacid. November to February.

CRAB APPLES

For Preserving or Ornament

50 cts. each

Red Siberian. Small, about 1 inch in diameter; bright scarlet; much esteemed for preserving and making jelly. Vigorous; bears young and heavily. September and October.

Hyslop. Dark, rich red, covered with a thick blue bloom; sweet and juicy. One of the handsomest of the Crabs. Tree hardy, vigorous and of good shape.

Yellow Siberian. A beautiful golden yellow. Fruit very crisp and juicy. Tree vigorous and productive.

Transcendent. Beautiful variety of the Siberian Crab. Yellow and red; much larger than any of the above. Early and abundant bearer. A first-quality Apple for making the best cider, and is one of the favorite varieties for jellies and preserves.

APRICOTS

50 cts. each

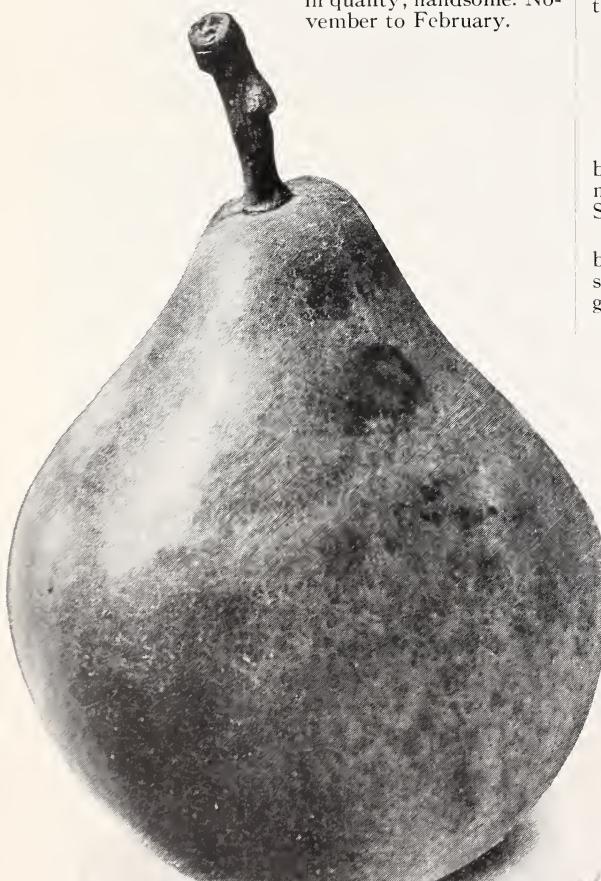
Moorpark, Large Red, Breda, Persian, Royal.

PEARS

50 cts. each and upward, according to size; extra-sized trees, extra prices; dwarfs 50 cts.

SUMMER PEARS

Bartlett. Large; buttery and melting; yellow; rich musky flavor. Justly considered one of the finest Pears grown. Erect grower; bears young and abundantly. One of the most popular. Middle of August to last of September.



Lawrence Pear

SUMMER PEARS, continued

Clapp's Favorite. Very large; yellowish green, dull red cheek, covered with small, rusty specks; vinous, melting and rich. Last of August.

Tyson. Medium size; melting, juicy, sweet and fine. Rapid grower and one of the best summer varieties. August.

AUTUMN PEARS

Beurre Clairgeau. Large, pyriform; yellow, shaded with red. Keeps sound a long time after being gathered.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large; fine, buttery, melting, slightly, vinous flavor. Fine grower and good bearer. October to November.

Duchesse d'Angouleme The largest of all good Pears. Butterly and very juicy; rich and excellent flavor. Best on quince stock. October.

Howell. Large and handsome; hardy, vigorous and very productive. October.

Kieffer. Large; deep yellow; flesh white, coarse and juicy; quality variable; especially desirable for cooking purposes. Very productive and vigorous.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. Medium, good; yellow, with red cheek; melting, buttery, rich. Rapid grower, abundant bearer. Sept. and Oct.

Seckel. The standard for flavor; small size; stout, erect grower. Last of September.

Sheldon. A Pear of the first quality. Large, round; russet, with blush; melting, rich and delicious. October and November.

Worden-Seckel. Medium size, borne in clusters; exceedingly attractive in appearance; juicy, buttery, fine-grained. September.

WINTER PEARS

Lawrence. Medium to large; yellow; melting, with a rich aromatic flavor. Moderate grower and abundant bearer. October to January.

Many varieties of Pears, not herein enumerated, constantly on hand.

PEACHES

The ease with which Peaches may be grown, and the short time required to attain size and productiveness, and the increased demand for the fruit and the readiness with which it may be shipped to distant markets, make Peach-growing extremely profitable. In this state the crops recently have been so satisfactory that the knowledge which experience brings as to best varieties and best results must encourage the planting of this delicious fruit more largely than heretofore. We have extra-sized trees to offer of our most approved varieties.

10 to 25 cts. each

Belle of Georgia. Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy; free.

Carman. Ripens about August 1. A remarkably attractive and luscious Peach. Oval-shaped; flesh creamy white, with red tinge, spicy and good; very productive. Semi-cling.

Chair's Choice. Fruit of very large size, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and of good quality; tree strong grower and a good bearer. Ripens just before Smock.

Champion. Large; creamy white, with red cheek; flavor delicious; free. Tree very vigorous and productive. August.

Crawford's Early. Large; yellow; juicy and rich. Very productive. Beginning of September.

Crawford's Late. Yellow; very large. Productive and good. Middle of September.

Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy with high flavor; flesh yellow. An excellent shipping variety.

Fox's Seedling. Large; beautiful red cheek; white flesh, fine quality; very free. Tree is showy and thrifty in growth.

Hiley (Early Belle). An exceedingly handsome, creamy white Peach of medium size, with a delightful red cheek; flesh is white, tender and juicy. Not entirely free. Ripens the middle to end of July. Tree an early and regular bearer.



Belle of Georgia Peaches



Early Richmond Cherries

PEACHES continued

Iron Mountain. A fair-sized, white-fleshed Peach; juicy, luscious and productive.

Mountain Rose. A very valuable variety. Beautiful high color and fair size; flesh white, juicy and rich.

New Prolific. Large, attractive, firm; flesh yellow, fine flavor; hardy and productive. September.

Niagara. Originated in western New York. A handsome, large, yellow Peach, with a beautiful red cheek. The flesh is tender, rich and juicy. September.

Oldmixon Freestone. Large; greenish white and red; rich and juicy; productive. End of September.

Ray. Ripens almost with Belle of Georgia—a trifle later. Fruit white, with a good-sized and most attractive red blush of delicate shade. Flesh white, juicy, delicious, tender, of most excellent quality.

Red-cheeked Melocoton. Old and popular variety. Large; yellow, with a red cheek; juicy, rich and vinous; hardy, prolific. First of September.

Reeves' Favorite. Large; yellow, with fine red cheek; juicy, melting. Good and hardy. Early September.

Salway. Medium; yellow mottled, with red check. Valuable late variety.

Stump the World. Large; white and red; handsome; very productive. First of September.

Smock Free. A late, hardy and productive Peach. October.

Stephens' Rariperi. Large; white, shaded and mottled red; juicy, vinous and of high quality. Hardy; a heavy and regular bearer.

Trotth's Early. Early; white. First of August.

Ward's Late Free. Fine, large, late; greenish white. September.

Numerous other varieties.

CHERRIES

Cherry trees succeed best on elevated, dry or well-drained soils. On low, wet ground they do not flourish and are short-lived.

Our Cherry trees are grown only on Mazzard roots. When thus grown, they can be as readily transplanted as any other fruit trees, if done at the proper season. Cherry trees grown on Mahaleb roots are shorter-lived, and very difficult to plant successfully.

50 to 75 cts. each

HEART CHERRIES

Back Tartarian. Large; black; mild, pleasant and tender. The tree is a remarkably erect, beautiful grower and productive. Last of June.

Black Eagle. Large; black; juicy, rich and excellent. A good grower and productive. July.

Bleeding Heart. Large; black; melting, sprightly of excellent quality. An erect grower. Middle of July.

Conestoga. Good sized; black; sweet and delicious. Immensely productive, regular bearer. Middle of July.

Downer's Late Red. Medium sized; red; very sweet, juicy and tender. July.

Gov. Wood. Clear, light red; tender and delicious. Tree healthy and productive. End of June.

BIGARREAU CHERRIES

Napoleon. A magnificent Cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, with bright red cheek; very firm, juicy and sweet. Bears enormous crops; ripens late; valuable for canning.

Rockport. Large; pale amber, light red in sun; sweet, solid, good. Tree erect grower. July.

Schmidt. Large size; deep black; flesh dark, meaty, very juicy, fine flavor; productive. July.

BIGARREAU CHERRIES, continued

Windsor. A seedling originated at Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored, distinct; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. July.

Yellow Spanish. Good size; pale yellow, with bright red cheek in the sun; firm, juicy and pleasant. End of June.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES

Early Richmond. An early, red, acid cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season. Ripens through June. A free grower, hardy, healthy and very productive.

Montmorency. A beautiful, large, red, acid cherry; larger and finer than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later. Valuable for canning and preserving.

May Duke. An old, well-known, excellent variety; large; dark red; juicy, subacid, rich. Middle of June.

PLUMS

50 ets. each; extra size, extra price

EUROPEAN PLUMS

Coe's Golden Drop. Very large; flesh yellow, rich, sweet and luscious; very desirable. Last of September.

General Hand. Very large; deep golden yellow; rather juicy, sweet and pleasant. Very beautiful; fine grower. First of September. Tree vigorous and prolific bearer.

German Prune. Large; dark purple; firm, sweet and pleasant. Very valuable, bearing enormous crops, which hang for a long time on the tree. September.

Imperial Gage. Above medium. Greenish yellow; juicy, mellow, rich and delicious. One of the best and most profitable for market. Middle of August.

Monroe. Medium; greenish yellow; rich, sweet; good grower, and bears fine annual crops. Tree handsome in shape and size.

Prince Engelbert. Large; dark blue; very good quality. Good bearer and strong grower. Valuable market fruit. September.

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN PLUMS

Lombardy, Yellow Egg, and others.



Champion Quince

JAPANESE PLUMS

Abundance. Is exceedingly beautiful; lemon-yellow ground, shaded with a heavy bloom. Large to very large. Flesh orange-colored, very highly flavored, melting, rich and highly perfumed.

Burbank. Large; beautiful, clear cherry-red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and agreeable flavor.

QUINCES

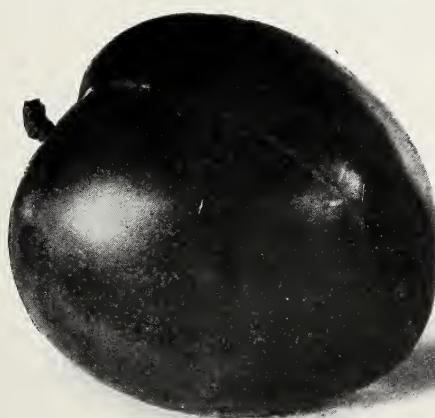
50 to 75 ets. each

Orange. Large; bright yellow. Cooks well. Trees bear young, and are very productive.

Champion. Fruit showy; ripens late; splendid for preserves. Tree a vigorous grower; bears early and abundantly.

Meech's Prolific. Fruit of large size; handsome and attractive, with a delightful fragrance. Cooks very tender. Remarkable for early bearing and great productiveness.

Rea's Mammoth. A seedling of Orange, one-third larger; same form and color. Tree hardy and productive.



Abundance and Burbank Plums

HARDY NATIVE GRAPES

25 cts. to 50 cts. each



Campbell's Early Grapes

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Vigorous and productive; bunches large and quite compact; berries large, dark red and juicy.

Campbell's Early. A desirable new Grape. Clusters large, compact and handsome; berries large, nearly round, black, with light purple bloom; flesh firm, but tender; the seeds are few; quality rich and sweet. A strong and vigorous grower, with healthy foliage. It ripens very early. The berries do not drop easily from the clusters, and the fruit keeps a long time in perfection.

In addition to the above varieties we grow many more of the standard varieties of Grapes. All our vines are raised from the best and sturdiest stock possible to find, and we do not hesitate to claim for them all the good qualities to be found in the fruit. Our method of packing insures safe delivery.

SMALL FRUITS

STRAWBERRIES

\$1 per 100

Brandywine, Glen Mary, Nick Ohmer, Gandy, Cumberland Triumph, Sharpless, Charles Downing, James Vick, Beder Wood, Forest Rose, Crescent, Wm. Belt, Manchester, Warfield, Haverland, Kentucky, Bubach No. 5, Tennessee.

The varieties are of the most approved. Hardy and prolific.

BLACKBERRIES

\$1 per doz., \$4 per 100

Lawton, Wilson's Early, Early Harvest, Kittatinny, Wilson Junior, Snyder, Blowers.

Concord. The most reliable for general planting. Vine very hardy and most vigorous.

Cottage. Black. A seedling of Concord, and very similar in growth, size and quality, but ripens a few days earlier. Sometimes drops its berries.

Goethe (Rogers' No. 1). Light red; bunch and berry large, tender and delicious, ripening late.

Herbert (Rogers' No. 44). Black; sweet and rich, but sprightly, with tender flesh and fine flavor. Vigorous and productive, bearing clusters of good size, both in bunch and berry.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9). Red; bunch and berry large; flesh tender, sweet and aromatic. Productive; very hardy and vigorous; ripens early.

Martha. White, sometimes turning pale yellow when fully ripe; bunch medium, compact, shouldered; skin thin, tender; flesh very sweet. Ripens with Concord.

Moore's Early. Cannot be better described than by calling it an early Concord, with smaller clusters but larger berries. A handsome, early Grape.

Niagara. Vine hardy and a strong grower. Bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered. Berries as large as Concord; light greenish white; semi-transparent; quality good; has a flavor peculiarly its own; very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center; productive. A regular bearer, and good keeper.

Pocklington. A seedling from Concord. Vine is thoroughly hardy, strong grower. Fruit of a light golden yellow; clear, juicy and sweet. Bunches very large, sometimes shouldered. Ripens after Concord.

Salem. Red; bunch and berry large, skin thin; sweet, juicy and sprightly. One of the best of Rogers' hybrids.

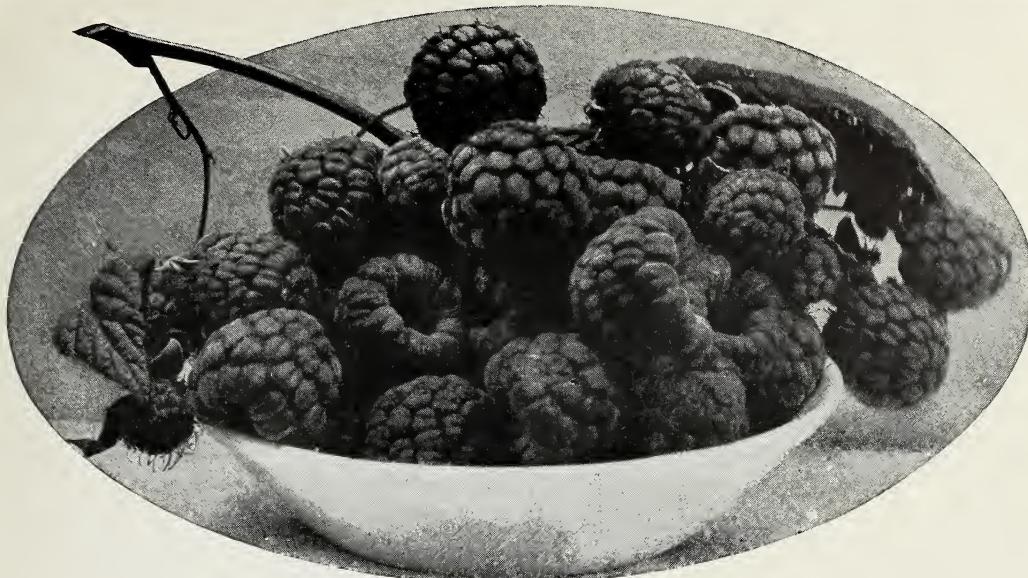
Wilder (Rogers' No. 4). Bunch and berry very large. Flavor sprightly, sweet and agreeable. One of the best black Grapes among Rogers' hybrids. Ripen about with Concord.

Worden. A black Grape of the Concord character. Large in bunch and berry, and very handsome. In quality distinct from Concord, and by some regarded as better. It ripens a few days earlier than Concord. Vine vigorous and hardy

and handle many more of the standard varieties of Grapes. All our vines are raised from the best and sturdiest stock possible to find, and we do not hesitate to claim for them all the good qualities to be found in the fruit. Our method of packing insures safe delivery.



Wm. Belt Strawberry

*Cuthbert Raspberries*

GOOSEBERRIES

\$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100, except where noted

Houghton's, Downing and Smith's Improved.
These varieties will not mildew, and, although of moderate size, are regular and profuse bearers.

Industry. \$3 per doz.

CURRANTS

\$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100

White Dutch, White Grape, Red Dutch,
Black Naples, Victoria, La Versailles, Cherry,
Fay's Prolific, Wilder.

RASPBERRIES

\$1 per doz., \$4 per 100

Gregg and Kansas. Black.

Cuthbert, Loudon and Miller. Red; very fine;
hardy, productive.

Golden Queen. Strong grower and productive;
best yellow.

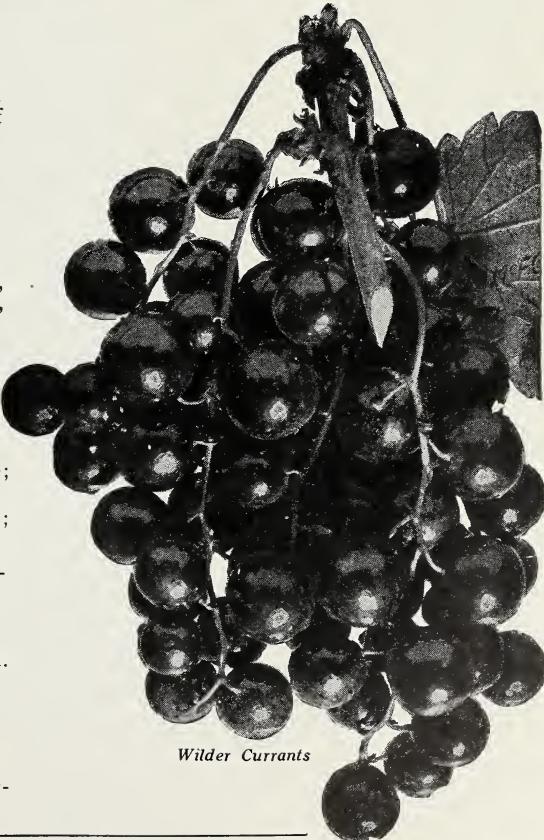
RHUBARB ROOTS

Myatt's Linnæus. Large and best of all.
50 cts. per large clump.

ASPARAGUS

Conover's Colossal. 2-year, \$1 per 100.

Barr's Giant. 1-year, selected, \$1 per 100; 2-
and 3-year, selected, \$2 per 100.

*Wilder Currants*

WE GIVE NO WARRANTY.

While we exercise the greatest care to have all our trees and plants true to name, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof thereof, any that may prove untrue, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, and in case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the plants and trees.

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USEFUL INFORMATION

Distance Between Trees or Plants in Plantations

Standard Apples. 30 to 40 feet apart each way. In poor soil, 25 feet may be enough.

Standard Pears and Cherries. 20 to 25 feet apart each way. The dwarf-growing sorts, Dukes and Morellos, 18 feet apart each way.

Standard Plums, Peaches and Apricots. 16 to 20 feet apart each way.

Quinces. 10 to 12 feet apart each way.

Dwarf Pears. 10 to 12 feet apart each way. The greater distance is better where land is not scarce.

Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries. 3 to 4 feet apart.

Blackberries. 3 to 4 feet by 6 feet apart.

Grapes. 8 feet apart.

Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre at Various Distances

4 feet apart each way.	2720	12 feet apart each way.	325	25 feet apart each way.	70
5 feet apart each way.	1742	15 feet apart each way.	200	30 feet apart each way.	50
6 feet apart each way.	1200	18 feet apart each way.	135	35 feet apart each way.	35
8 feet apart each way.	680	20 feet apart each way.	110	40 feet apart each way.	27
10 feet apart each way.	430				

The number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance apart, may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet given to each plant, which is obtained by multiplying the distance between rows by the distance between the plants. Thus, strawberries planted 3 feet by 1 foot gives each plant 3 square feet, or 14,520 plants to the acre.

Jos. W. Thomas & Sons

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Montgomery County, Pa.